AN ACCOUNT OF The Tilbury Water.

CONTAINING

A NARRATIVE

OF

The Diſcovery of the Medicinal Qualities of this Spring,

Experiments on the Water,

Obſervations on the Experiments,

The Virtues of the Water interſperſed with Various Caſes,

The Manner of Drinking it;

And, laſtly, ſeveral remarkable Cures.

Aquæ lene Caput Sacræ

Avertit morbos, metuenda pericula pellit.

HOR.

The FOURTH EDITION, with ALTERATIONS.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

PREFACE.

THE Medicinal Qualities of the Tilbury *Water being diſcovered by Accident, and found of great Efficacy in the Cure of obſtinate Looſeneſſes, &c. it was thought proper to make them known, that the Publick might reap the Benefit of ſo good a Remedy which Nature has provided for us.*

Accordingly, a Treatiſe was written in 1736, *ſetting forth an hiſtorical Account of its Diſcovery, with the Virtues of the Water, the Quality and Proportion of its Contents, and the Manner of uſing it, with five Caſes.*

This Pamphlet being ſold off, a Second Edition was publiſhed in the Year 1739, *upon the Plan of the Firſt, with ſeveral new Experiments, Additions, and Amendments: And, as the Water had been found beneficial in many other Complaints, two Caſes were added to thoſe already publiſhed, beſides ſeveral others introduced occaſionally; moſt of which had happened under my own Inſpection, and therefore may be depended upon to be literally true; there being nothing added by way of enhancing the Merit of the Water, as will be found by Experience, when it is tryed in the like Circumſtances..*

The Caſes at the latter End having appeared in the two former Editions, it cannot be thought improper to inſert them here again, as they are ſtrong Teſtimonials, in the Patients own Words, of the great Efficacy of the Water, from the Beginning of its being made Uſe of, in the Way of Medicine.

However, it would anſwer no Purpoſe, to ſwell this Fourth Edition with more Caſes, ſince long Experience proves, that the Water ſtill retains the ſame ſanative

ſanative Properties mentioned at firſt; its ſureſt and ſtrongeſt Commendation being, that it has been found of ſuch Conſequence, that the Phyſical Gentlemen of this Town recommend and order it, in common, to their Patients, for Diarrhæas, Weakneſs of the Bowels, and the other Complaints, mentioned in this Treatiſe, and that it is uſed all over the Kingdom, and alſo in foreign Parts, with great Succeſs.

As this Treatiſe is deſigned chiefly for thoſe who have Occaſion to make Uſe of the Water, it is thought unneceſſary to make any great Alterations in it, or to adorn it with many ſpeculative Paſſages of Literature; my Aim being only to give an honeſt and plain Narrative of Matter of Fact; ſince Truth makes the beſt, though perhaps not the moſt elegant Appearance, when leaſt embelliſhed by Art.

The analytical Inquiries into the Nature of the Water, I flatter myſelf, are made with that Preciſeneſs and Care, that the Experiments will anſwer in every Particular, when they are tryed again: And the Inferences deduced from them, to aſcertain the Proportion and Quality of the Ingredients, it is hoped, will be found conſonant with Reaſon, and appear ſatisfactory, as far as the Nature of Things will admit.

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The Epithet of Alterative *was given to the Water on Account of the Quality of its Ingredients, which ſeem to be fitted by Nature to abſorb and correct the acrimonious Contents of the Stomach and Bowels; and therefore it may, with great Propriety, be ranged under the Claſs of Alterative Remedies.*

N. B. *This Pamphlet was originally dedicated to the late Sir* Hans Sloane, *Bart. Med. Reg. Preſident of the Royal Society, &c. who was ſo well convinced of the great Efficacy of the* Tilbury Water, *that he frequently recommended it to his Patients.*

Hatton-Garden,
January 20, 1779.

J. ANDREE, M. D.

AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
TILBURY WATER.

THE Mineral Waters uſed medicinally are commonly ranged under three Claſſes; the Sulphureous, the Chalybeat and the Purgative; which may be diſtinguiſhed again different Ways, according to the various Combinations of their Ingredients. But as the chief Deſign of this Treatiſe is to inform the Publick of the Virtues and Manner of uſing only one particular Water, I ſhall not enter into a nice Examination of this Matter, but give ſuch a general Account of the aforeſaid three Sorts of Mineral Springs only, as may be ſufficient to ſhew the ſingular Nature of the *Tilbury Water*.

The Sulphureous, which are commonly hot Springs, contain, according to the Opinion of moſt Naturaliſts, a Solution of the Pyrites, which is compoſed of Sulphureous, Chalybeat, and Calcarious Particles. The latter make up the chief Part of the Ingredients, as may eaſily be proved by evaporating ſome of the Water to a Dryneſs, and examining the Reſidue thereof; and which is plainly ſeen at *Bath*, where at the clearing of the Spring-

Spring-Head in the King's-Bath, which is covered by an inverted Ciſtern, to prevent the Spring being choaked up, are found Abundance of Walnut and ſmall Nut-ſhells, probably conveyed thither by ſubterraneous Ducts of the Spring, cruſted over with a pale aſh-colour gritty Subſtance. The ſulphureous and chalybeat Ingredients bear but a very ſmall Proportion to the other, as you may read at large in *Guidot's* Treatiſe on the *Bath* Waters.

In the Chalybeat or Steel Waters, we diſcover ferruginous Particles combined with a neutral Salt, compoſed of Nitre, and a ſmall Proportion of common Salt. However, ſometimes the common Salt predominates, and it muſt not be denied but that alſo vitriolick and alumlnous Salts are ſometimes mixt with theſe: From which Mixture of the Salts and the Iron in various Proportions, ariſes that conſiderable Difference we find between the *Spa*, the *Pyrmont*, the *Tunbridge*, the *Iſlington*, the *Hampſtead*, and other Chalybeat Springs, which yet all belong to the ſame Claſs. The *Scarborough* Water is alſo of this Order, but differs in this from the beforementioned, that it contains, with the ferruginous Particles, ſuch a Quantity of Salts as to render it purgative.

The third Sort are the Purging Waters, of which ſome are found in almoſt every County in *England*. Several Authors have improperly called them *Aquæ Aluminoſæ*, Alum Waters, becauſe the chief of their Contents are common Salt and Nitre, altho' vitriolick and aluminous Salts may ſometimes be mixt with them. The *Epſom*, *Dulwich*, *Acton*, *Northall*, and many other famous Medicinal Waters are of this Kind.

There

There are alſo Waters which may be properly called Aluminous or Vitriolick, from the Predominancy of their Ingredients; but as they are but little made uſe of in the medicinal Way, they hardly deſerve any particular Notice.

The *Tilbury* Water contains a conſiderable Quantity of a fine *Bole-Armoniack* like Earth, and a Salt, which, according to the ingenious Mr. *White*, late Chemiſt at *Apothecaries Hall*, comes neareſt of any thing to a Salt he formerly got from diſtilled Crabs-Claws and Oyſter-Shells, both noted alcaline Bodies. And for this Reaſon, it is not to be numbered among the foregoing Claſſes, but is a Water as ſingular in its Compoſition, as it is peculiar in Virtue. The Experiments made upon it will ſet this Matter in a clear Light: But before I proceed to them, I beg leave to give the Reader a ſhort Account of the Well, and of the gradual Diſcovery of the ſalutary Effects of the Water.

The Spring from whence the *Tilbury* Water comes, is ſituated near a Farm-Houſe at *Weſt-Tilbury* in *Eſſex*, on the Top of a Hill, which is elevated about One Hundred Feet above the Marſhy Grounds, and is two Miles Diſtance from the River of *Thames*. Mr. *Kellaway*, deceaſed, the Proprietor of that Eſtate, ſunk the Well, in the Year 1724, for the Uſe of the Farm, but it was not known for any Medicinal Virtue till three Years after: Mr. *Kellaway* being then at his Farm, much troubled with the Gout and a violent Cold, ordered ſome of the Water to be boiled to drink with Wine, and perceiving it looked white, and that it became clear again upon mixing ſome White-Wine with it, apprehended it was not wholeſome to drink.

How-

However, the Family telling him, that they had conſtantly made uſe of it on all Occaſions without any Hurt, and that it always boiled white, he drank of it during the Time he then ſtayed there, and found himſelf chearful, and much relieved of his Gout and Cold. As he was a great Lover of Milk, he commonly eat ſome when he was at his Farm, though it ſeldom failed of giving him ſome looſe Stools: But one Morning, after he had taken a Glaſs of the Water, he took ſome Milk, and found it did not purge him as uſual, which Experiment he made many times after with the like Succeſs.

No farther Notice was taken of the Well, till the Year 1731, when Mr. *Kellaway*, labouring under a Looſeneſs for about fifteen or ſixteen Days, which had reduced him to a very low State, and being obliged to go down to *Tilbury*, to look after his Farm, he drank ſome of the Water with Wine at Night; the Morning following he perceived that his Looſeneſs was gone, and his Appetite pretty well reſtored, which for many Days before had intirely failed him.

This ſudden Amendment made ſo ſtrong an Impreſſion upon his Mind, that he ordered the Perſon who looked after his Farm, if he found any of the Servants, Day-Labourers or others, afflicted with a Looſeneſs, to recommend to them the Drinking of that Water, which being done accordingly, they found that it generally anſwered the Expectation of thoſe who made Uſe of it.

After this another Experiment was accidentally hit upon, confirming the Water's Efficacy in curing

curing Diarrhæa's, which put this Matter beyond allDoubt.

Mr. *Kellaway* bred a great Number of Calves at his Farm. To ſtop the Looſeneſs which they are ſubject to, and often proves mortal, the Keepers uſually made them drink a Decoction of Oak-Bark and Water: But knowing that the Water had cured Looſeneſſes, they gave it to the Calves, and found that it made them well; and obſerved farther, that not near ſo many of them died whilſt they drank that Water, as when the Oak-Bark-Drink had been given them.

A Cure which was about that time performed upon a Neighbour's Child about five Years old, who had been, as I was informed, near three Years afflicted with an Ague, a ſwelled Belly and a Looſeneſs, added conſiderably to eſtabliſh the Reputation of the Well. The Boy having a conſtant Thirſt upon him, took accidentally to drinking this Water, perhaps finding it more palatable than any other thereabouts; and by Degrees he loſt his Ague and Looſeneſs, and partly his big Belly, and continued hale and ſtrong after. Mr. *Kellaway* alſo obſerved, that his Aſthma was relieved ſo far, that the laſt two Winters (before he died) he was not obliged to lie out of Town, as he had been for five Winters before, on Account of his Difficulty of breathing in *London*, which he attributed to the conſtant Drinking of the Water.

Thus the *Tilbury* Water made its Way by ſlow and obſcure Steps, for want of proper Aſſiſtance to uſher it methodically into the World. For as Mr. *Kellaway* was not converſant in analyſing Mineral Waters, to form a proper Judgment from thence of their Virtues himſelf, and had not

the Opportunity of making Experiments upon Sick Perſons, he applied to ſome of the Faculty; but being coldly told, that there were more Mineral Waters already in Uſe than were neceſſary, he declined making any farther Attempts that Way, his Buſineſs engaging his Attention to other Affairs, and contented himſelf with diſtributing the Water *gratis* among his Acquaintance in Town, as alſo to the People at and about *Tilbury*, who began to drink it for various Complaints.

In the Year 1736 the Water began to be talked of pretty much, on Account of its extraordinary Virtues, which induced me to make ſome Inquiry about it: And after Mr. *Kellaway* had given me the foregoing Hiſtorical Account, and Mr. Deputy *Pott* having aſſured me that his Wife had been cured by it of an obſtinate Diarrhæa, after all the Advice ſhe had taken had proved ineffectual, and that ſome of his Acquaintance had alſo experienced the ſame good Effect; I undertook to examine the Water by various Experiments. Mr. *White*, before mentioned, at the Requeſt of ſome Gentlemen of the Royal Society, did the ſame; and upon comparing Notes, we agreed in the following Particulars, *viz.*

Experiments on the Tilbury Water.

Experiment I.

The *Tilbury* Water is heavier than the *Thames* or common Spring Water.

II.

It lathers very indifferently when unboiled, much better when boiled; better than Spring Water, yet not ſo well as River Water.

III.

III.

When boiled it turns milky; a fourth Part of Mountain Wine fines it immediately; a very ſmall Proportion of Vinegar does the ſame; alſo Juice of Lemons, and other Acids, ſooner, according to their Strength.

IV.

Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, poured into the Water when boiled, makes a white Precipitate; a little Oil of *Vitriol*, Spirit of Salt, or any ſtrong Acid, makes it clear again as the Water was before; Salt of Wormwood does the ſame.

V.

Spirit of *Sal Armoniac*, *Salt* of Harts-Horn, or *Spir. Vol. arom.* poured into the Water when cold, give a white Precipitate, the before-mentioned Acids make it all clear again.

VI.

The Water, when cold, turns Syrup of Violets green in about a Quarter of an Hour; when warmed, in a leſs Time; when boiled and hot, in about one Minute.

VII.

The Water being boiled, and put into a Glaſs there will ſubſide to the Bottom, in a Night's Time, a whitiſh Subſtance of a Saline Taſte, which turns Syrup of Violets green as ſoon as the boiled Water.

VIII.

The Water being boiled with an equal Quantity of Milk, doth not curdle.

IX.

The Water does not tinge with Galls any more than common Water.

Experiments on the Salt.

I.

Two Pounds of *Tilbury* Water being put into a Retort, and diſtilled to a Dryneſs, there was left behind ſixty Grains of Subſtance, of a pungent Taſte: After the Water was half diſtilled, it appeared in the Retort as if ſome Drops of Oil were floating on the Surface.

II.

What was left in the Retort was two Parts Salt, the third an inſipid Earth, the Colour of yellow Ocre; the Salt looked paler, when ſeparated from its Earth.

III.

The Salt being put on a red-hot Iron, cauſed a very ſmall Hiſſing; what was left on the Iron was of an Aſh Colour, taſting as hot and fiery as calcined Salt of Tartar, or fixed Nitre.

IV.

Spirit of Vitriol, Spirit of Salt, *Aqua Fortis*, diſtilled Vinegar and other Acids, poured on the Salt, cauſe an Ebullition.

V.

Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, and other *Alkalis*, being put to the Salt, cauſe no Ebullition.

VI.

The Salt turns Syrup of Violets green inſtantly.

VII.

The Salt put to *Sal Armoniac*, finely powdered, opens the Body of it in a ſmall Degree, ſo as to diſcern it has as a little volatile Smell.

VIII.

VIII.

A ſtrong Solution of the Salt in Spring-Water immediately precipitates *Saccharum Saturni* of a pale yellowiſh Colour.

IX.

Neither the Salt, nor the Water, precipitate a Solution of Sublimate.

Whilſt I was about the Second Edition, I made the following Obſervations for the better Diſcovery of the Nature of the Ingredients of this Water, *viz.* To the IXth and laſt Experiment on the Salt I add *Experiment* X. That it is true, neither the Water nor Salt precipitate a Solution of Sublimate preſently; however, the Reſidue from the *Tilbury* Water turns the milk-white Solution of Sublimate into a muddy pale Yellow, which by Degrees ſubſides and leaves the Liquor clear, and a white Precipitate at Bottom, almoſt like the Solution of Lime-Water, which *Tournefort* gives an Account of in the Preface to his Hiſtory of Plants, *p. m. xiii.*

Exper. XI. (which ſhould have been added to *Exper.* IV.) I poured Spirit of Nitre upon ſome of the Reſidue; it fermented ſtrongly, and turned to a deep Orange-Colour.

Exper. XII. To a Solution of Silver in Spirit of Nitre I put ſome *Tilbury* Water boiled, which turned it of a Colour as white as Milk, and preſently white curdy Flakes ſubſided.—Into ſome of that Solution I poured common Spring Water; it turned white, but not of ſo ſtrong a milky Colour as the other, and remained without any Subſidence a conſiderable while.

Exper.

Exper. XIII. I diſſolved two Leaves of beat Silver in about ℥jſs. of Spir. Nitr. then lowered it with about ʒjſs. of common Water, and put to it about two Grains of the Reſidue, which fermented, and changed the Solution from a yellowiſh Caſt into a milk-white Colour and curdled in five Minutes time, and by degrees ſubſided and left the Liquor clear like Water, with a white Precipitate at Bottom.

Exper. XIV. I took Spirit of Nitre, and lowered it with common Water, till ſcarce any Acidity was perceivable; then I put in ſome of the Reſidue, and it inſtantly fermented.—I put in ſome Chalk: it fermented alſo, but very ſlowly, not ſo quick and briſk as the Reſidue.—Then I lowered the Liquor again, till Chalk did not ferment viſibly any more, but the Reſidue did.—Afterwards I put in ſome common Salt; it did not fermetn—and then ſome Nitre, which alſo did not ferment.—Then I mixt Chalk and common Salt, which fermented violently, but did not bubble up and ſpread like the Reſidue.—And laſtly I tried a Mixture of Chalk, Salt, and Nitre, equal Parts, which made an Appearance juſt like the Reſidue.

Exper. XV. I made a ſtrong Infuſion of Galls till it came of a browniſh-yellow Colour, then put in ſome of the Reſidue, upon which the Infuſion became of a pale Yellow, and dropt a white Sediment inabout a Quarter of an Hour.

Exper. XVI. I diſſolved ſome Roman Vitriol in common Water, then put in ſome of the Reſidue; the Solution did not grow muddy as Salt of Wormwood made it, but became of a paler Blue, and gradually dropt a whitiſh Sediment.

Exper.

Exper. XVII. I took ſome of the Spirit of Nitre lowered to a very ſmall Degree of Acidity, and touched coarſe blue Paper with it, which immediately turned of a brick-red Colour, and afterwards grew yellow. This Paper I wetted with ſome of the Reſidue and *Tilbury* Water; but it underwent hardly any Change, except that it looked of a little darker Blue. I afterwards tryed a Solution of common Salt, then a Solution of Nitre, and laſtly a Solution of Salt and Nitre, but there was no viſible Difference; if any thing, the *Tilbury* Water and Reſidue made the Colour a little darker.

Exper. XVIII. To *Exper.* VI. I ſubjoin, for the better Diſcovery of the Nature of the Salt, that I mixt Powder of Nitre and warm Water with Syrup of Violets, which remained of a blue Colour.—I made ſome Nitre almoſt red hot and tryed again, but no Alteration enſued. — Then I tryed common Salt, which produced a purpliſh Colour, and faint Appearance of Green — and being made very hot, it made a very good Green, tho' not ſo ſtrong nor ſo ſoon as the following, *viz.* I took common Salt and Nitre, heated almoſt to Calcination; they turned the Syrup preſently into a fine Green, almoſt like the Reſidue of *Tilbury* Water: Before they were thus heated it was ſome Time before the Syrup of Violets turned a little greeniſh only.

Exper. XIX. I took ſome of the Salt and diſſolved it in Water; then put a Drop on a Glaſs, and evaporated the Humidity from it; and thro' the Microſcope there appeared irregular cubical Figures, intermixt with priſmatical, but not quite ſpear-like particles.

Exper.

Exper. XX. I put ſome of the Reſidue in Infuſion with Spirits of Wine, which turned a little towards a Straw Colour.

Exper. XXI. I had two Bottles of *Tilbury* Water given me, which a Perſon who had taken a Parcel of them to *Eaſt-India*, had brought back again. The Water was very clear, and rather had loſt a little of its natural ſtraw-coloured Hue; the Taſte ſeemed to be as uſual, and it boiled white, and fined down with white Wine and Acids like that taken freſh from the Spring. One of the Bottles I had evaporated, and from thirty Ounces of Water I got twelve Grains of Reſidue, anſwerable in Colour, Taſte, and in all Experiments, to that ſeparated from ſome of the new-drawn Water. This Proportion of the Reſidue falls far ſhort of what is mentioned in *Exper.* I. on the Salt, and muſt be accounted for thus; That there was not quite ſo much Water; That ſome of the Reſidue in that long Voyage might ſubſide and ſtick to the Bottom of the Bottle; and that perhaps that Water was pumped in a wet Seaſon, or after the Well had been very much worked; in both which Caſes the Spring is not ſo ſtrong, and for which Reaſon Care ſhould be taken to bottle the Water in dry Weather, and not to exhauſt the Well too much at one time. Which Obſervation is corroborated by the following Experiment, *viz.* That I got from a Quart of the Water, that had been drawn in a dry Seaſon, ſixty-three Grains of Reſidue, of the ſame Taſte and Virtue with that in *Exper.* I. and II. on the Salt, the Colour not quite ſo dark as that mentioned there.

Exper.

Exper. XXII. I had a Bottle of *Briſtol* Water evaporated, which contained more than a Quart, and had no more than ten Grains of a gritty Subſtance, the Colour of *Portland* Stone, taſting like Sea-Salt, nothing like the Pungency of that from *Tilbury* Water, which affects the Tongue much like a fixed *Alkali*, but is ſomething cooler, and has not ſo much of the *Empyreuma:* So that the *Tilbury* Water is much ſtronger, and muſt be more powerful than the *Briſtol* Water, in all Caſes where that is preſcribed, ſuppoſing the Ingredients to be equally efficacious and of the ſame Nature.

Exper. XXIII. I calcined ſome of the Reſidue, and having powdered it very fine, I moved a Load-ſtone cloſe over it various Ways, but found no Stirring at all among the Powder, nor that any thing would ſtick to it, tho' I touched the Powder with the Load-ſtone; by which it is plain, that no ferruginous Particles are diſcoverable in the Water.

Exper. XXIV. If you boil ſome of the Water, it riſes very high in great Bubbles, like Milk and Water mixed.

Observations upon the Experiments.

Theſe *Experiments* lead us on to make the following *Obſervations*, in order to form a probable Conjecture concerning the Nature of the Ingredients of the Water. And,

1*ſt*. From *Exper.* I. on the Water, we ſee that it is heavier than common Water, which ought not to be an Objection againſt the Uſe of it, ſince the Ponderoſity proceeds from the great Quantity of the Medicinal Ingredients, *Vide Exper.* on

the Salt, I. and II. which doubtleſs are rendered very active by that great Proportion of Air, which appears to be in the Water from *Exper.* XXIV. and the Preſence of which ſhould natually argue that the Water is of an active Nature, and paſſes off eaſily.

2*dly*. That the Reſidue got by evaporating ſome of the Water is of an *Alkaline* Nature, appears plain from *Exper.* VI. on the Water, and *Exper.* IV. V. and VI. on the Salt; for *Acids* turn the blue Colour of Syrup of Violets into red; as likewiſe from *Exper.* VIII. on the Water; whereas Milk would curdle when boiled with it, if the Salt were of the acid Kind, conſidering the great Proportion there is of it in the Water. And from *Experiment* X. we learn, that neither Vitriol, nor Steel, nor Alum, are in the Water ſo as to be diſcernible, otherwiſe it would tinge an Infuſion of Galls of a purpliſh or blackiſh Colour. All the other *Experiments* from N° X. to XIX. incluſive, confirm that the Water contains nothing of an acid Nature. But to diſcover the particular Kind of this Salt, let us take a ſeparate View of ſome Salts, which, if it does not abſolutely determine the Judgment concerning the true Nature of our Salt, there being hardly any in Nature to be found without Mixture, it will at leaſt enable us to give a Gueſs at it, with an Appearance of Probability.

In *Exper.* XIV. we find that Nitre and common Salt, mixt in exqual Proportion, occaſioned the ſame Sort of Fermentation as the Reſidue from *Tilbury* Water. And in *Exper.* XVIII. it appears that Nitre and common Salt, mixed and heated, tinged Syrup of Violets of a green Colour

lour like the Reſidue. To corroborate theſe Phenomena alſo ſee *Exper.* XIX. where this Salt appeared like a Mixture of cubical and priſmatical, but not quite ſpear-like Particles: For Sea, or muriatick or common Salt, is, by the Naturaliſts, ſaid to be of a cubical Figure, and Nitre priſmatical, with a triangular equilateral Baſis; and theſe Salts intimately united, we obſerve to produce an Appearance, under the Microſcope, much like unto the Salt of this Water.

From theſe Obſervations, the neareſt Conjecture we can make, is, that the Ingredients of the Water are a fine Bole-like Earth, accompanyed by a neutral Salt, compoſed of Nitre and common Salt imitating a fixt alkaline Salt, as much as a natural Salt, not being a Creature of the Fire, can well do. To this we may add, that there is alſo a little ſulphureous Matter mixt with it, becauſe when the Water was half diſtilled away, it appeared in the Retort as if ſome Drops of Oil were floating on the Surface. *Vide Exper.* I. on the Salt: And that the Reſidue tinged Spirit of Wine a little, *Exper.* XX. ſeems to confirm the ſame Conjecture; likewiſe *Exper.* XXIV. telling us of the Bubbles riſing very high, may intimate, as if ſome unctuous or ſulphureous Matter there were, which occaſioned the Coheſion of the Particles of the Water ſo as not to let the Air incloſed eſcape without ſome Difficulty; and may not the deep yellow Colour, *Exper.* XI. proceed from a ſulphureous Ingredient?

Thus have I briefly taken a View of ſuch Experiments, as were thought moſt proper to demonſtrate the Nature of the Ingredients of this

Water; the others, which ſeem not ſo clearly concluſive, may ſerve to illuſtrate and corroborate ſome Points; therefore I have added them here, and left them to the Speculation of the Reader.

The Water is as clear as any Spring Water, but not altogether ſo white, it having a little Caſt upon the Straw-Colour. It has a pleaſant Taſte, and affects the Tongue with a kind of Fulneſs, not unlike as if a ſmall Quantity of Milk was mixt with Water; and none, but a very nice Palate, can diſcover any ſaline Taſte in it. The Mineral Particles are ſo well mixt and united with it, that ſcarce any Sediment is to be perceived at the Bottom of the Bottles, after ſeveral Months keeping; and Mr. *Kellaway* had ſome by him in a Caſk 14 or 15 Months, at the End of which Time it was found perfectly fine, boiled white, *&c.* and ſeemed as efficacious as when firſt pumped from the Spring; but it taſted a little of the Caſk, and looked of a deeper Colour, owing in all Probability to a Tincture it had received from the Wood; for which Reaſon it ought to be kept in Bottles only, if you would preſerve it in its original Purity. For the Encouragement of Sea-faring Perſons I will add, though it has been intimated already in the Experiments, that ſome of it has been carried to the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, and back again, and kept fine the whole Voyage.

The VIRTUES of the TILBURY WATER.

As to the Virtues of the Water, it has been found to cure, like a Specific, the Diarrhæa, Dyſentery, the Bleeding of the Piles, and immoderate Fluxes of the *Menſes*; and is of great Service

Service in the *Fluor Albus* and Seminal Weakneſſes, from Exceſs of Venery, after the Cure of Gonorrhœa's, or from other Cauſes. It likewiſe relieves the Gravel, and Stone, the Aſthma, and Complaints from the Gout, as well as Diſorders of the Bowels, and the Scorbutick Taint.

Theſe ſeveral Diſeaſes proceeding from different Cauſes, it may perhaps ſeem to ſome contradictory, that one and the ſame Remedy ſhould be good for them all; therefore I will endeavour to ſolve this Difficulty by expatiating a little upon the Manner in which this Water operates upon the Human Body. It acts both as a Reſtringent and a Deobſtruent. Many may think this a Contradiction in Terms; however, that both theſe Virtues may be united in the ſame Remedy, we ſee by the Example of Steel, which every one, who has any Skill in Phyſick, knows to act in this double Capacity. The Earthy Particles in the Water furniſh a Reſtringent, and the Saline, a Deobſtruent quality. If a Diarrhæa or Looſeneſs proceeds from an acid Ferment in the Stomach, or Acrimony vellicating the membranous Coat of the Bowels, the Water dilutes and waſhes them away, and the alkaline Subſtance in it corrects them; and if from a Relaxation, the Bole-like Particles gently reſtringe and reſtore the Fibres to their natural Tone again. Or if both Cauſes concur in forming the Diſtemper, the Water anſwers them at the ſame Time, and by abſorbing and ſheathing the Acrimony of the Blood, it prevents the inteſtinal Gland from diſtilling any more of that pungent Liquid, which, by irritating the Fibres of the Bowels, occaſioned thoſe frequent Motions for going to Stool,

Stool. As a Diuretick alſo it carries off the Sharpneſs of the Blood, and the urinary Paſſages being powerfully opened; the other Evacuation cannot be ſupplied ſo plentifully as before, and thus the Diſorder is cured radically. The Water performs this in ſo excellent a Degree, that two or three Bottles, properly taken, have cured obſtinate Looſeneſſes: And though I have preſcribed it to many Perſons in this Caſe, I have not found it to fail, when given in due Form and with the neceſſary Precautions, upon which the Succeſs even of the moſt ſovereign Remedy greatly depends. Thus likewiſe the Bark in the Hands of one may miſs curing an intermittent Fever, till another comes, who by directing it according to Art, or joining ſome other aſſiſtant Remedy with it, ſucceeds in his Endeavours. I muſt own I have heard ſome complain that the Water did not anſwer their Expectation; but then it was for Want of taking it in a proper Manner or Quantity, or that they had .not obſerved the Regimen which ought to be purſued during the Drinking of it.

The Water has at preſent ſo great a Reputation for curing Diarrhæa's among the Public, that it would be looked upon in me impertinent to ſwell this Treatiſe with Cures of that Kind; therefore I will deſire thoſe that have any Doubt that Way, to peruſe *John Beſt*'s Caſe at the End of the Pamphlet, and Caſe VIII. Mr. *Meadows**, the Publiſher hereof, will alſo inform you of an Acquaintance of his, belonging to the *Cuſtom-houſe*, who by a Looſeneſs was quite emaciated and brought to Death's Door, notwithſtanding he had followed

* Mr. *Meadows* publiſhed the firſt and ſecond Edition, but is dead ſince.

followed the Advice of ſeveral Phyſicians a long while, without Effect, and was at laſt, to a Surpriſe, cured by drinking this Water; beſides ſeveral other Caſes of this Nature. Or if any will apply to me, I will give them farther Satisfaction; but the ſhorteſt Way is to make a Trial yourſelves, which will ſoon convince you of the Veracity hereof. You need not apprehend any ill Effects from it, for I have ordered it to Perſons of all Ages, even to very young Children, when troubled with what they call Watery, or more properly, bilious, griping Stools; to Women in Child-bed, in intermittent, nervous, hectic, and inflammatory Fevers, the Conſumption, and the Small Pox, upon ſeveral Occaſions, with good Succeſs, in many of which Caſes reſtringent Medicines, or Styptics, which commonly increaſe the preternatural Heat of the Body, might have proved detrimental; which Circumſtance gives this Water a very great Preheminence above other Reſtringents.

It cures the Dyſentery or Bloody-Flux, by correcting the Acrimony vellicating and corroding the Bowels, and by gently reſtringing the Orifices of the relaxed or corroded ſmall Blood-Veſſels in them; and thus it proves an efficacious Medicine in any other Flux of Blood. However, the Fair-Sex need not be afraid of its Reſtringency, which in the Healthy only proves a ſtrengthening Quality; for ſome, to my Knowledge, have drunk it for a long Time without any Default at all in the *Catamœnia*. At the End of the Pamphlet, the Reader may ſee two remarkable Cures of the Dyſentery, *viz.* Caſe III. of *Joſeph Burrell*, and Caſe VI. of *William Williams*. See alſo Caſe VII. to which for Brevity's Sake I refer you.

Several Ladies have taken it for immoderate Fluxes of the *Menſes*, of the *Lochia*, and when in

in danger of Miſcarrying; the Reader will excuſe my not being more particular in theſe Caſes, or mentioning Names. I had a Patient about a Year ago, a young man, who was ſo ſubject to an Hæmorrhage from the Noſe, that every little Exerciſe, or Heat, brought it on, and as ſoon as he had grown warm in Bed his Noſe fell a bleeding, by which he was become very pale, feeble, and languid, and emaciated to a great Degree. He had taken Medicines by the Advice of an Apothecary for a conſiderable Time, but could not get well; I ordered him a Decoction of the Bark with ſome of the *Elix. Vitriol. Mynſ.* in it, of which however he had taken already before, and to drink *Tilbury* Water for his conſtant Drink, which ſoon made a perfect Cure, and he has continued well ever ſince. Another young Man, who, for Scorbutic Breakings-out in his Face, had taken Mr. Ward's Pill, which vomited and purged him moſt violently, and after which he brought up every Morning, and often at other Times, two or three Spoonfuls, ſometimes more, of florid Blood, with coughing and ſtraining. He had alſo taken ſeveral Medicines from an Apothecary, but without Effect: He was ſhort-breathed, emaciated, and had a Hectic Pulſe. However, by way of Revulſion, I ordered him to loſe five or ſix Ounces of Blood from his Arm, and preſcribed him an Electuary, with ſome of the Cortex in it, and to drink a Draught of *Tilbury* Water after it, with ſome of the Elixir *Vitriol.* alſo pectoral Medicines, and to take *Tilbury* Water for his common Drink. In a few Days the Spitting of Blood went off, and he ſeemingly mended apace; but ſome time after he got Cold, and relapſed into his former Diſ-

Diſorder, and growing ſo weak as not to be able to attend his Buſineſs, I ordered him to go into the Country, to ride on Horſe-back, and to follow the Courſe I formerly had preſcribed for him. But he ſoon after that died; whether he had ſtrictly obſerved my Method or no, I cannot ſay.

From the Nature of the Water it may be eaſily inferred, That it muſt be good for the *Fluor Albus*. However, as this is a Diſtemper not eaſy to be cured, the Water, unleſs it is properly aſſiſted, will do no great Service. The Indications here are to free the uterine Glands of their pituitous Infarctions, and then to ſtrengthen their Tone. The firſt is done by evacuating Medicines, which being duly premiſed, the Water may then be uſed, with alterative and balſamic Medicines, *&c.* and thus has this very obſtinate Diſtemper been conquered in a ſhort Time. Many have alſo been cured of Gleets, from Exceſs of Venery, frequent or ill-cured Gonorrhœas, or other Cauſes, by the aforeſaid Method: But purging Medicines ought to be uſed here with Caution, for Fear of increaſing the Relaxation of the Parts.

The Water is alſo good for the Gravel, as may be ſeen from Caſe II. of Mr. *Krull.* I have known ſeveral who have been greatly relieved by it in gravelly Complaints, which, as they were not very bad, I ſcarcely think their Caſes worth inſerting here. However, I heard of one who was much in Mr. *Krull*'s Circumſtances, but as the Gentleman is out of Town at ſome Diſtance, I could not well get a ſatisfactory Account of his Complaint.

In the Aſthma, Rheumatiſm, and Gout itſelf, it has been of Service, as may be inſtanced from Mr. *K*—'s Example, who, whilſt he drank it conſtantly, was not troubled with thoſe Diſorders as he had been formerly. He farther obſerved this additional Benefit, that his Legs, which were

apt to ſwell and pit, were not then ſubject to that Inconvenience; and that his Feet, which uſed to be cold and ſeemingly numbed, had a gentle and natural Warmth in them, like that of a young Man. I have ſince adviſed Perſons ſubject to the Gout and Rheumatiſm, to drink it, with good Succeſs, and particularly one Gentleman, who was frequently troubled with the Gout, his Feet remaining very tender afterwards; by drinking of this Water ſome time, and uſing Stomachic and Evacuating Medicines between whiles, he was pretty eaſy in his Feet, could walk better than before, and had no Fit, to be laid up, for almoſt two Years.

That the Water is a good Remedy for the bleeding Piles, appears very plain from Caſe I. and V. however ſome have been diſcouraged from drinking it, imagining, that if this Evacuation is ſtopt, the Humours may lodge elſe-where, and perhaps be depoſited upon a nobler Part. Although I have not found this to happen, becauſe the Water cools the Blood, and as an Anti-ſcorbutick, abſorbs the acrimonious Particles, which occaſion this Evacuation, and thus removes the Diſtemper by ſtriking at the Cauſe; yet in Caſe of Doubt, a Phyſician is to be conſulted, who may preſcribe proper Medicines to evacuate the peccant Matter; and thus the Water may be uſed with all the Safety imaginable.

I ſhall only mention, by Way of Direction, two Caſes; the one was the bleeding Piles, the other ſwelled without any Diſcharge of Blood. The firſt an elderly Gentleman, who was accuſtomed to drink his Bottle freely; the other had employed his Conſtitution very liberally among the Fair Sex, both of a bilious Conſtitution; who having drank the Water, and finding, that by indurating the Fæces it put them to great Pain, I ordered them a lenitive Medicine, of which they took every

every Night going to reſt; and then the Water had the deſired Effect.

Many have alſo drank the Water for Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, and found that it ſtrengthens the Viſcera, and helps the Digeſtion, expels Wind, corrects the Sourneſs in the Stomach, and carries off the Crudities in the Bowels; and thus it is of Service in moſt Cholical Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages. I adviſed an elderly Gentleman to take it, who having been a Lover of Punch in his younger Days, complained of a continual Acidity in his Stomach, and Indigeſtion, for which he had taken all Kinds of Medicines and Waters; he found ſo great a Benefit from it immediately, that he imagined he ſhould get a perfect Cure, and thinking it more efficacious at the Spring-Head, went to *Tilbury* and drank it there for about three Weeks, and returned to Town quite eaſy. However, ſome Time after he relapſed; he drank it again, and was much relieved by it, but ſince that he is gone out of *England*. Others, whoſe Complaints were not of ſo long ſtanding, I have known perfectly cured by it, calling in ſometimes to Aſſiſtance ſtomachic, carminative, or evacuating Medicines, as Occaſion required.

In various Sorts of ſcorbutic Diſorders it has been uſed with good Succeſs, and ſome have been cured by it of a Redneſs and Pimples in the Face, which they had been troubled with for many Years. Of theſe Mr. *K*— himſelf was an Inſtance, and ſome Ladies of his Acquaintance; I have ſince alſo ſeen it ſucceed in a young Gentleman. However, I muſt obſerve, that in ſome hot Conſtitutions it is not ſo proper, or if ſuch ſhould take it, they ought to uſe cooling evacuating Medicines at the ſame time.

I ordered it one Time in a Diabetes, to a Gentlewoman who found ſome Relief at firſt: But

the Caſe was too far gone, for ſhe ſoon after died of a total Relaxation and Mortification. A Gentleman who had been troubled ſome Time with this Diſtemper, applying to me, I found ſome Reaſons to preſcribe him a different Regimen of Life, and to drink this Water; which he followed, and ſoon was cured. I underſtand that a Gentlewoman in the Country has drank the Water for a Diabetes, and has received great Benefit from it, without taking any Advice at all, only from this Way of Reaſoning, That if this Water contains the ſame Sort of Ingredients as the *Briſtol* Water, and even in a much greater Quantity, it muſt be good for a Diabetes, which the *Briſtol* Water is ſaid to be a ſpecifick Remedy for. However, Time and farther Experience will ſhew us whether this Way of Reaſoning is concluſive or not.

In hypochondriac and hyſteric Diſorders, I cannot ſay I have made ſufficient Trial of it, to know the Extent of its Virtue, becauſe People under thoſe Circumſtances are loth to truſt to ſuch ſimple Remedies. But I have obſerved, that ſome who were ſubject to Lowneſs of Spirits, whilſt they were drinking it for other Complaints, found themſelves briſk and lively, and all that Time knew nothing of their habitual Ailment. I attended about two Years ago a Gentleman of an hypochondriacal Diſpoſition, ill of a nervous Fever, which being brought to a Remiſſion, he had the Bark given him, upon which the Violence of the Fever abated; but a feveriſh Heat ſtill lurked about him, his Pulſe was low, but quick; and he gained no Strength, though he eat tolerably well. As he was forbid Malt Liquor, which commonly diſagreed with him, I adviſed him to drink *Tilbury* Water for his common Drink, either with a little Wine, or without, upon which he ſoon recovered.

Another

Another of the ſame Complexion, complained of a Fever, as he called it, upon his Spirits, with a Loſs of Appetite, which he had laboured under many Months, ſo that from a luſty Man, he was become lean and emaciated, and ſweated profuſely in Bed, and upon the leaſt Motion, which rendered him quite ſpiritleſs and languid. He had taken Advice at *Bath*, the Place of his Abode, drank thoſe Waters, after that the *Briſtol* Water, then was ſent to *Tunbridge*, all without Succeſs: And having read my firſt Pamphlet he aſked me if the *Tilbury* Water could be prejudicial to him? I replied, I fancied it would do him no Harm, and perhaps might be of ſome Advantage; then ordered him a Bitter to take with the Water, of which I preſcribed him to drink a certain Quantity a Day, by which Means he mended ſoon, and returned to *Bath* highly ſatisfied; from which Place he has ſent for ſeveral Parcels of Water ſince.

The Manner of uſing the TILBURY WATER.

Come we next to conſider how the Water operates, and the Manner of drinking it. Moſt commonly it paſſes off by Urine or Perſpiration; ſometimes it purges at firſt drinking, when it meets with Crudities in the firſt Paſſages, for which Reaſon it is adviſeable to premiſe ſome general Evacuations before you begin a Courſe of the Water. A Doſe of purging Phyſic is alſo often neceſſary during the drinking and after, to evacuate ſuch Crudities as have been attenuated and looſened, which may be the Caſe when it is taken for ſcorbutic or other Diſorders proceeding from a Viſcidity of the Juices and Obſtructions.

It commonly ſits very eaſy upon the Stomach, and gently warms it; it ſtrengthens the Appetite and promotes Digeſtion, and renders the Patient briſk

briſk and full of Vigour. It warms the Blood, and in the Beginning often occaſions a Tingling in the Skin; but this goes off when the Cauſe is removed. And though Looſeneſſes are cured by it, the Stools are ſeldom ſo hard, during the Drinking, as to be troubleſome; if this ſhould happen, a lenitive Medicine will ſoon eaſe the Patient.

The Quantity to be taken cannot well be determined till the Caſe, Age, Sex, Habit of Body, and other Circumſtances, have been duly conſidered. The Medium is a Quart a Day, for adult Perſons, *viz.* Half a Pint in the Morning, as much at Night going to Bed, and the reſt at any Time of the Day; though I have known a Gentleman drink four Bottles a Day with Advantage.

No poſitive Rule can be laid down about the Time how long the Water is to be drank; for this depends entirely upon the Nature of the Caſe. A recent Looſeneſs is generally cured with a few Bottles, but one of a long ſtanding, where the Bowels are in a weak State, and Nature has accuſtomed herſelf to this Way of Evacuation, the Perſpiration, which ſhould carry off the greateſt Part of ſuperfluous Moiſture, being almoſt vacated, the Water ſhould be drank a good while, as you may ſee from Caſe IV. of *John Beſt*. This is likewiſe the Caſe in Hæmorrhages; ſome have been cured of an immoderate Profluvium of the Catamænia by 2 or 3 Bottles only, when others, whoſe Veſſels are very much relaxed, and the Blood full of ſcorbutic Salts, may perhaps be obliged to drink a great deal of it.

In ſcorbutic Caſes, where the whole Maſs of Blood is to be altered, the Water muſt be continued a good while; and in ſhort, the Time of uſing it is ſo long, till the intended Cure be obtained;

obtained: And you will be encouraged to perſevere therein, when you find that you are the better for drinking it, and that it agrees with your Conſtitution, makes you eat, and digeſt, and ſleep well, and diffuſes a gentle Heat throughout the whole Body, and invigorates all the animal Functions thereof.

Moderate Exerciſe is very proper during the Courſe of the Water, and if you find it don't ſit eaſy upon the Stomach, or paſs off well, you ſhould take a Draught warm in the Morning, before you riſe, the horizontal Poſture being of great Service to help all Kind of Secretions: Stomachic and Diuretic Medicines are very uſeful in this Caſe.

In your Diet obſerve to abſtain from Vinegar, Pepper, or Salt, and chooſe ſimple Food, whether from the vegetable or animal Kind, and ſuch as is eaſieſt for Digeſtion: Above all I recommend eating of Milk, it agreeing very well with the Water; upon ſome Occaſions I order Milk to be mixt with it. You ſhould drink no Beer, Ale, or Cyder, but Wine and Water. In Caſe of Looſeneſſes or Fluxes, you may mix the Water with red Wine, otherwiſe with white Wine, which drinks pleaſanteſt.

I have ordered Perſons ſubject to the Aſthma, to boil a Spoonful of Honey in a Quart of the Water, and to ſkim it, which makes a very agreeable and powerful pectoral Drink; the like you may obtain by boiling or infuſing ſome pectoral or emollient Plant in it. In order to add to its reſtringent Quality, I have directed ſome burnt Hartſhorn to be boiled in it, or Panada and other Food or Drink prepared with it, for Perſons, in a Diarrhæa, or Fluxes of Blood. If you make Punch with it, the alkaline Subſtance in this Water will in a great Meaſure prevent the Miſchiefs from the raking Acid of the Lemon-Juice, and it drinks extremely ſoft and pleaſant. But in

particular,

particular, I would adviſe ſuch Ladies as are habituated to drinking of Tea, eſpecially in the Afternoon, and who are ſubject to Diſorders of the Stomach, and a weak Digeſtion, to make Tea with this Water. It draws the Tea exceedingly well, makes it drink pleaſant and ſoft, as if Milk were mixed with it, and corrects its pernicious preying Quality, which deſtroys Abundance of Conſtitutions.

To conclude, thoſe who are very bad, and expect ſome extraordinary Benefit from the Water, ſhould take proper Advice, that its Efficacy may not be called in Queſtion, when the Patient is diſappointed, perhaps by reaſon of not drinking it methodically, or for Want of proper auxiliary Medicines. For as thoſe who go to drink the *Bath*, *Briſtol*, *Tunbridge*, &c. Waters, conſult their Phyſician, it cannot be imagined, that this Water ſhould work Miracles, unaſſiſted, any more than other Mineral Springs.

MR. *Kellaway* prevailed upon me to print, in the former Edition, the firſt five Caſes, alledging, that Matters of Fact carry more Weight with them, than many Sheets filled up with vain ſpeculative Notions. I have been deſired to inſert them here again; which, to avoid all Suſpicion of Fallacy, is done in their natural Dreſs, as the Patients had drawn them up themſelves; and two more Caſes are added here, *viz.* VI. and VII. to confirm the ſingular Virtue of this Water in the Dyſentery or Bloody-Flux.

CASES.

I.

" *Jeremiah Luſh*, Servant to Mrs. *Hall* in *Seeth-*
" *ing-Lane*, was for many Years ſubject to
" the Piles. He had them to a greater Degree
" than

" than ever, the Beginning of *March* laſt, withal " ſuch an Hemorrhage, that his Life ſeemed to " be in the utmoſt Danger; the upper and lower " Sheets of his Bed were as dipt in Blood. His " Miſtreſs deſired me to examine him; I adviſed " him to drink the *Tilbury* Alterative Water. Mr. " *Kellaway* was ſo kind to give him ſix Bottles; " before he had drank all, the Pain from the " Piles was mitigated, and the Bleeding entirely " ceaſed; and now he is perfectly well. This I " do certify to be Truth, this 12th of *April*, " 1736.

" *Robert Hume.*"

II.

" I *Joſeph Krull*, of *Wandſworth* in the County " of *Surry*, Grain-Dyer, aged about twenty-" ſix Years, from nine Years of Age till I drank " of the *Tilbury* Alterative Water have been very " ſeverely afflicted with the Gravel in my Kidneys, " according to the Opinion of ſeveral Phyſicians " and Surgeons, *viz.*

" I had a continual Pain in my Side and in my " Loins; I could not ſtoop to lift any Thing, or " ride any Journey, or walk three or four Miles, " but was afflicted with ſuch ſevere Pains, that " all my Friends, as well as myſelf, expected I " ſhould die; the Pains continuing ſometimes five " Days together, and nothing that was given me " could move or bring away the Gravel.

" I have now drank about twelve Bottles of " *Tilbury* Alterative Water, which made me void " large Quantities of red and black Gravel, and " my Water was as black as Coffee; when it was " ſettled and cold, about one half was of a ſlimy " Subſtance, as thick as Size, and might be di-" vided with a Knife. I am now entirely free " from my Pains, and can lift any reaſonable

 " Weight,

" Weight, ride a Journey, or walk without the " leaſt Uneaſineſs, and have no manner of Ob- " ſtruction in my Urine. This I teſtify to be " Truth, and deſire it may be made public for " the general Good of Mankind, this 4th Day of " *May*, 1736.

" *Joſeph Krull.*"

III.

" I *Joſeph Burrell*, came from *Curreſau*, *Jan.* " 14, 1735, in the *Weſt-Indies*, along with " Capt. *Michael Rateſſe*, belonging to the *King* " *George*, with the Bloody-Flux, and could not " get any Remedy that did me any Good for it " there; Mr. *Williams*, an Apothecary, uſed " all the Means that he could, but did me no " Good at all; and likewiſe Mr. *Banes* an Apo- " thecary of the ſame Place, which was all to no " Purpoſe; and two Apothecaries in the Iſland " of *Wight*, at *Weſt Cowes*, Mr. *Hardy* and Mr. " *Francis*, but did me no Good; with that I " was grown ſuch an Object, that every body " that ſaw me expected my Death very ſhortly, " ſo that I gave myſelf over. But as God and " good Friends would have it, I came into *Eſſex* " to ſee my Friends, and heard of this Water " at *Weſt-Tilbury-Hall*, ſo that I went there for " to try it; I had the Flux upon me ten Months, " and in three Days after I drank the Water, " the Blood ſtopt, and gave me Abundance of " Eaſe at my Stomach, which I was continually " in Pain of, and had no Stomach to my Vic- " tuals; but I return God Thanks for his " Mercy and Goodneſs, I am reſtored to my " former Health again, and nothing elſe but my " uſual Diet, in a Fortnight's Time; and like- " wiſe the Water brought a great deal of " Gravel from my Body, and ſeveral ſmall " Stones; and I am ready to teſtify the Truth

" of

" of this at any Time if required. Witneſs my " Hand,

" *Joſeph Burrel.*"

Weſt-Tilbury, at the *King's-Head*, *June* 23, 1736.

IV.

" I *John Beſt*, of *Crowders-Well-Alley*, near " *Cripplegate*, Shoemaker, do certify, That " in the Month of *October*, 1725, I was taken " ill of a White Flux, the Excrements ſlimy and " frothy, and often mixed with Blood; and I " did apply to ſeveral Phyſicians and Apotheca- " ries, whoſe Medicines I took without finding " any Benefit; as likewiſe a great many other " Medicines given me by my Friends; and was " in St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital ſeven Weeks, but " to little or no Purpoſe, the Flux continuing " without Intermiſſion, with a very great Pain " in my Stomach and Bowels, and eating very " little, but during the whole Time from *Octo-* " *ber*, 1725, to *April*, 1736, being ten Years and " a Half, I conſtantly went to Stool from twenty " to thirty Times in a Night and Day in the " Winter Time, and from twelve to eighteen in " the Summer Seaſon; I being reduced to a Ske- " leton, could not expect any Cure or Eaſe but " by Death.

" A Friend of mine hearing the great Cures " that were done by the *Tilbury-Water*, adver- " tis'd in the *Daily Advertiſer*, did apply in my " Behalf, and procured me ſome Bottles: I be- " gan to drink the ſame about the 27th of " *April* laſt, being *Eaſter*-Week, and continued " the ſame, being one Bottle each Day, 'till the " 12th of *June*, which has performed a perfect " Cure, and I am now in as perfect Health as " ever, without any Pains or Uneaſineſs; I have " a good Stomach to my Victuals, and recovered " my Strength, as well as my Fleſh, in a won-

" derful Manner. I having received ſo great a " Bleſſing in the Recovery of my Health, do " make this Publication to the World of the " Truth thereof, and am ready to wait on any " Perſon to teſtify the ſame, as I have already on " ſeveral Phyſicians; and ſeveral of my Friends " have ſet their Hands to this, to aſſure the World " that what I here declare is real Fact and Truth, " this 29th Day of June, 1736. " *John Beſt.*"

" We the under-written do believe this Certi-" ficate to be true.

" *Thomas Coe*, at the *Lamb* in *Blow-Bladder-" Street*, Shoemaker.

" *Robert Crew*, in *Alderſgate Street*, Wire-" Drawer.

" *Robert Whittle*, at the *Blue-Laſt* in *Iſlington*, " Victualler.

" *John Ellis*, in *Bartholemew-Cloſe*, Shoemaker.

" *John Oſborn*, in *Crowders-Well-Alley*, Wire-" Drawer.

" *Mark Bailey*, in *Crowders-Well-Alley*, Wire-" Drawer.

" *George Richardſon*, in *Crowders-Well-Alley*, " Shoemaker.

" I do hereby certify, that I have known the " above-named *John Beſt* for about two Years, " moſt Part of which Time in a weak bad State " of Health; and that I recommended him to " Mr. *Kellaway*, for a Trial of his Water in the " above Diſtemper; and that he appears to me, " at this preſent, to be in a good State of Health, " having (as I believe) received a perfect Cure. " Witneſs my Hand, this 29th Day of *June*, " 1736. " *Joſeph Beck.*"

" At the London-Aſſurance-Houſe in Cornhill."

V.

" I *Henry Davy*, in *Finch Lane*, Ware-houſe-" man, had the Piles to a great Extremity " the Middle of laſt *June*, that my Life was in " Danger;

" Danger; the upper and lower ſheets of my
" Bed were as dipt in Blood. I ſent to Mr. *Kel-*
" *laway* in *Broad-Street* for ſix Bottles of the Al-
" terative *Tilbury* Water; before I had taken all,
" I found the Pain of the Piles mitigated, and the
" Bleeding entirely ceaſed. I ſent for ſix Bot-
" tles more, and continued taking them, and
" now am in perfect Health. I do teſtify this to
" be the Truth, this 24th Day of July, 1736.
" *Henry Davy.*"

VI.

" I *William Williams*, 40 Years of Age, born at
" *Thiſten* in *Kent*, was taken ill of the Bloody
" Flux in *Scotland*, in *December* laſt, I lay ill at
" *Edinburgh* 3 Months, but all the Advice I
" could get there did me no Good. At *Durham*
" I was 9 Days ſo bad that I could not ſtir; how-
" ever, I could have no Help there, ſo came gra
" dually into *Kent* again in *March* laſt, where I
" had all the Aſſiſtance poſſible, but without any
" Benefit. I voided clear Blood, and was given
" over by all who knew my Caſe; beſides, the
" Medicines I took, I conſtantly drank Water, or
" Milk and Water, and kept a ſtrict Diet, yet all
" was in vain, till I came to drink of Mr. *Kella-*
" *way's* Water, at *Tilbury* in *Eſſex*, to which Place
" I went on Purpoſe, having heard of its Fame in
" my Country: I came here about 6 Weeks ago,
" and ſoon found Benefit, and now am perfectly
" well with drinking the *Tilbury* Water only. I am
" now grown ſtrong and hearty; I eat and drink
" with a good Appetite, and am as well as ever
" in my Life. To publiſh this great Cure, I give
" this Certificate, and ſign it with my Hand.
" *Weſt-Tilbury*, *William Williams*, *June* 27, 1737.

I *Joſeph*

VII.

" I *Joſeph Bramald*, of *Windmill-hill, London*, " was taken with a Looſeneſs about 5 Months " ago, which was ſo violent, that I often went " 20 or more Times to Stool in 24 Hours, and " frequently was obliged to get up 12 or 14 " Times in a Night. My Excrements at firſt " were as thin as Water, attended with conti- " nual Gripings, ſo that as ſoon as I eat or drank " any thing, I was griped till it went away by " Stool; and latterly I voided a great deal of " Blood with them. I took Milk with Chalk " boiled in it, alſo Oak-Bark, and Oak Saw " Duſt boiled in Water and Milk, a Handful " of the Bark in 3 Pints of Milk, boiled away " to 2, then Pomegranate-Peel boiled in red " Wine, and many other Things, but all with- " out Effect, ſo that with Loſs of Appetite, and " Want of Nouriſhment, I was ſo waſted that " I thought myſelf dying—But my Brother " having ſeen a very remarkable Cure perform- " ed by the *Tilbury* Water of the Bloody Flux, " put me in Mind of it, and encouraged me to " drink it. I had no ſooner drank a Bottle of it " but I found an Alteration for the better, and " it did not gripe me, as all other Things did, " and 'tis about 5 Weeks ſince I began drink- " ing it, and at this preſent Time am (thank " God) in perfect Health, my Appetite reſtored, " my Fleſh and Strength is come again, and I " don't go above once a Day to Stool, ſeldom " twice, my Excrements being of a natural " Hardneſs, and well-coloured; owing to the " *Tilbury* Water only, for I took nothing elſe " during the Time I drank it. This I certify " to be Truth. Witneſs my Hand,

" *Joſeph Bramald.*"

Ladon, Nov. 29, 1739.

Al-

Although I could add many more Caſes, which would ſwell this Pamphlet to too great a Bulk, I cannot omit mentioning one of a ſingular Nature, viz. A Lady near Seventy Years of Age, who was troubled with the Heart-Burn to ſuch a Degree that ſhe was obliged to bring up her Dinner every Day, about half an Hour after eating it, was cured with the *Tilbury* Water, after uſing in vain all Kinds of Remedies, uſually preſcribed for this Complaint.

FINIS.

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